Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 10.

Poetry.

THE HYPOCRITE.

The following description of the Hypocrite in the Day of Judgment, is from Pollok's "Course of Time." What a faithful daguerreotype it is of thousands who will appear in that "congregation vast:"

"Great day of revelation! in the grave
The hypocrite had left his mask, and stood
In naked ugliness. He was a man
Who stole the livery of the court of heaven,
To serve the devil in; in virtue's guise
Devoured the widow's house and orphan's bread;
In holy phrase, transacted villainies
That common sinners durst not meddle with.
At sacred feasts, he sat among the saints,
And with his guilty hands touched holiest things;
And none of sin lamented more, or sighed
More deeply, or with graver countenance,
Or longer prayer, wept o'er the dying man,
Whose infant children, at the moment, he
Planned how to rob. In sermon style he bo't,
And sold, and lied, and salutations made
In Scripture terms. He prayed by quantity,
And with his repetitions long and loud,
All knees were weary. With one hand he put
A penny in the urn of poverty,
And with the other took a shilling out.
On charitable lists,—those trumps which told
The public ear, who had in secret done
The poor a benefit, and half the alms
They told of, took themselves to keep them sounding,—
He blazed his name, more pleased to have it there
Than in the book of life. Seest thou the man!
A serpent with an angel's voice! a grave
With flowers bestrewed! and yet few were deceived.
His virtues being over-done, his face
Too grave, his prayers too long, his charities
Too pompously attended, and his speech
Larded too frequently and out of time
With serious phraseology,—were rents
That in his garments opened in spite of him,
Through which the well accustomed eye could see
The rottenness of his heart. None deeper blushed
As in the all-piercing light he stood, exposed,
No longer herding with the holy ones,
Yet still he tried to bring his countenance
To sanctimonious seeming; but, meanwhile,
The shame within, now visible to all,
His purpose balked. The righteous smiled, and
Despair itself some signs of laughter gave,
As ineffectually he strove to wipe
His brow, that inward guiltiness defiled.
Detected wretch! of all the reprobate,
None seemed maturer for the flames of hell,
Where still his face, from ancient custom, wears
A holy air that says to all that pass
Him by, 'I was a hypocrite on earth.'"

For the Inquirer

"LOCAL."

MR. EDITOR:—I have been looking for some production from your Middle Woodberry correspondent "Satter," for a long time, but not a line appeared. Is "Satter" dead? or has he absconded? Well, if he is no more among the "local" scribblerinas, I will give you a few pen-scrapes of our "by the way" interesting "local" community.

The "Pattonsville Lyceum" met according to the usual appointment on Saturday evening the 23d inst., and the following question was discussed with much interest, and decided in the affirmitive. "Resolved, That Politics have been the cause of more blood-shed than Religion," Aff. Messrs. Hays, Bonor and Eshelman, Neg. Messrs. Prince, Bare and Satterfield. Among the speeches that attracted unusual interest by the Audience and the Society, was the speech of D. D. Eshleman, who displayed his oratorical eloquence in a manner creditable to him and the society, and whose presence is always greeted with applause by the members of our Lyceum. Mr. Eshleman is a great champion of Literary Societies and is always ready to lend an assisting hand in promoting the cause of education; and is the largest stock-holder in the Waterstreet Library.

The Lyceum meets once a week and mostly on Saturday evening. But this is not the only society we have in this Township. We have a regular "Teachers Institute" and several minor Institutes called "Shanghai Institutes," brought into existance by the school boys throughout our Township, independent of their old instructors, and if your town boys would attend one of our "Shanghai Institutes" they would find these rustic farmer boys not quite as ignorant as they might imagine.

It is now one year since the Waterstreet Library has sprung into existence, and by its increase number of members and accession of books, has proved to be of such a beneficial medium of resource to our young, ambitious and aspiring readers; that we intend getting it chartered by next Court, which will place it on a footing that will give it more life and vigor and that eventually it will become the great treasure for the diffusion of useful knowledge among our rising generation.

Middle Woodberry is turning up strange freaks in this trying crisis, by trying to secede from Bedford County, and no doubt in a few days we will see them popping around with blue cockades on their hats, and palmetto flags in their hands, and plant "pop guns" about Woodberry to defend her benighted cause. We will never let her go in such a bluster for all one of her extreme secessionists remarked that Middle Woodberry was getting so dull that they could scarcely get up a respectable funeral any more. It is no wonder after acting the part of a runaway cub of a comet tipified in fashion with rebellious South Carolina. Ha! Messrs. Woodberryites you hav'nt absconded yet and will show you fight before we will let you go. No doubt your correspondent "H. G." is playing a conspicious game in the programme, but he is not quite sharp enough, to draw the wool over our eyes.—My advise to those troubled secessionists would be, to draw in their horns, and ease their fantastical notions, and cultivate their belligerent spirits to a more loyal feeling towards Bedford County, and on next 4th of July we will drink bumpers with you as a token of our friendly alliance and sing songs written with a quill, plucked from the tail of the American Eagle, in honor of our Union, harmony and the ever-lasting prosperity of our noble Bedford County. TYRO

PATTONSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 27, 1861.

AFRICAN LIFE.

From Dr. David Livingstone's Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa.

Missionary zeal, trading, enterprise, and love of sport, together with the native restlessness and spirit of adventure animating the Anglo-Saxon race, will soon bring us acquainted with the whole habitable surface of our globe, and with all the varied forms of human society—savage, semi-civilized, and civilized. We are gradually mapping the whole earth, and our children may live to see railroads across the desert, unless some new method of locomotion, as superior to railroads as railroads are to coaches and caravans, should arise meanwhile. Africa, in the last few years, has been explored with great energy and great success, by missionaries, geographers, and hunters. Besides opening new prospects for commercial and missionary enterprise, these explorations have furnished a mass of precise information which materially modifies our previous conceptions of the African race; and conspicuous among all these works stands the admirable narrative of Dr. Livingstone, the missionary, who is an honor to our country.

THE LION.

Of all the stories we have read of encounters with lions, it is by many degrees the most valuable. An alarm of lions had called him out with his men, and on returning unsuccessful to the village he saw a lion sitting on a rock behind a bush, at a distance of about thirty yards. He aimed deliberately, and sent the contents of both barrels into the animal's body.

"The men then called out, 'He is shot, he is shot!' Others cried, 'He has been shot by another man, too; let us go to him!' I did not see any one else shoot at him, but I saw the lion's tail erected in anger behind the bush, and turning to the people, said, 'Stop a little till I load again.' When in the act of ramming down the bullets I heard a shout.—Starting, and looking half round, I saw the lion just in the act of springing upon me. I was upon a little height; he caught my shoulder as he sprang, and we both came to the ground below together. Growling horribly close to my ear, he shook me as a terrier dog does a rat. The shock produced a stupor similar to that which seems to be felt by a mouse after the first shake of the cat. *It caused a sort of dreaminess, in which there was no sense of pain nor feeling of terror, though quite conscious of all that was happening.* It was like what patients partially under the influence of chloroform describe, who see all the operation, but feel not the knife. This singular condition was not the result of any mental process. The shake annihilated fear, and allowed no sense of horror in looking round at the beast. This peculiar state is probably produced in all animals killed by the carnivora, and if so, is a merciful provision by our benevolent Creator for lessening the pain of death. Turning round to relieve myself of the weight, as he had one paw on the back of my head, I saw his eyes directed to Mebalwe, who was trying to shoot him at a distance of ten or fifteen yards. His gun, a flint one, missed fire in both barrels; the lion immediately left me, and, attacking Mebalwe, bit his thigh. Another man, whose life I had saved before, after he had been tossed by a buffalo, attempted to spear the lion while he was biting Mebalwe.—He left Mebalwe and caught this man by the shoulder, but at that moment the bullets he had received took effect, and he fell down dead. The whole was the work of a few moments, and must have been his paroxysm of dying rage. In order to take out the charm from him, the Bakatla, on the following day, made a huge bonfire over the carcase, which was declared to be that of the largest lion they had ever seen. Besides crunching the bone into splinters, he left eleven teeth wounds on the upper part of my arm."—pp. 12, 13.

CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Livingstone attached himself to the tribe of Bakwains. Their chief, Sechele, embraced Christianity, and became an assiduous reader of the Bible, the eloquence of Isaiah being peculiarly acceptable to him, and he was wont to say, "He was a fine man, that Isaiah; he knew how to speak." But his people were not so ready for conversion, although he calmly proposed to have them flogged into faith. "Do you imagine," he said, "these people will ever believe by your merely talking to them? I can make them do nothing except by thrashing them; and if you like, I shall call my head men, and with our litupa (whips of rhinocerous hide) we will soon make them believe altogether." As this was declined, conversion did not extend.

"In the hope that others would be induced to join him in his attachment to Christianity, he asked me to begin family worship with him in his house. I did so; and by-and-by was surprised to hear how well he conducted the prayer in his own simple and beautiful style, for he was quite a master of his own language. At this time we were suffering from the effects of a drought, which will be described further on, and none except his family, whom he ordered to attend, came near his meeting. 'In former times,' said he, when a chief was fond of hunting, all his people got dogs and became fond of hunting too. If he was fond of dancing or music, all showed a liking to these amusements too. If the chief loved beer, they all rejoiced in strong drink. But in this case it is different. I love the Word of God, and not one of my brethren will join me.'—One reason why he had no volunteer hypocrites was the hunger from drought, which was associated in their minds with the presence of Christian instruction; and hypocrisy is not prone to profess a creed which seems to ensure an empty stomach."

THE BUSHMAN.

The inhabitants of the desart are Bushmen and Bakalabari. Respecting the Bushmen, Livingstone dissipates many an error current in Europe. They have not the striking affinity with the baboon which we have been taught to believe; nor are those specimens which have been brought to Europe to be considered as representing the race more accurately than the English race would be represented by the squalidest and ugliest specimens a Barnum might pick up for exhibition. They are often small, but not dwarfish; are exceedingly enduring, and their thin, wiry frames are capable of great exertion. An unconquerable love of independence makes them a nomadic hunting race, feared by their neighbors on account of their warlike character. They are dreaded by lions as well as by men. When they observe evidence of the lion's having made a full meal, they follow up his spoor so quietly that his slumbers are not disturbed.

"One discharges a poisoned arrow from a distance of only a few feet, while his companion simultaneously throws his skin cloak on the beast's head. The sudden surprise makes the lion lose his presence of mind, and he bounds away in the greatest confusion and terror. Our friends here showed me the poison which they use on these occasions. It is the entrails of a caterpiller called N'gwa, half an inch long. They squeeze out these, and place them all around the bottom of the barb, and allow the poison to dry in the sun. They are very careful in cleaning their nails after working with it, as a small portion introduced into a scratch acts like morbid matter in dissection wounds. The agony is so great that the person who cuts himself, calls for his mother's breast as if he were returned in idea to his childhood again, or flies from human habitions a raging maniac. The effects on the lion are equally terrible. He is heard moaning in distress, and becomes furious, biting the trees and ground in rage.

"As the Bushmen have the reputation of curing the wounds of this poison, I asked how this was effected. They said that they administered the caterpiller in combination with fat; they also rub fat into the wound, saying that 'the N'gwa wants fat, and, when it does not find it in the body, kills the man: we give it what it wants, and it is content'—a reason which will commend itself to the enlightened among ourselves."—p. 171.

COLOR.

"The people who inhabit the central region are not all quite black in color. Many incline to that of bronze, and others are as light in hue as the Bushmen, who, it may be remembered, afford a proof that heat alone does not cause blackness, but that heat and moisture combined do very materially deepen the color. Wherever we find people who have continued for ages in a hot humid district, they are deep black, but to this apparent law there are exceptions, caused by the migrations of both tribes and individuals; the Makololo for instance, among the tribes of the humid central basin, appear of a sickly sallow hue, when compared with the aboriginal inhabatants: the Batoka, also, who live in an elevated region, are, when seen in company with the Batoka of the rivers, so much lighter in color, they may be taken for any tribe; but their language, and the very marked custom of knocking out the upper front teeth, leave no room for doubt that they are one people."—pp. 338, 339.

WITCHES—WITCH-DOCTOR.

"When a man suspects that any of his wives have bewitched him, he sends for the witch-doctor, and all the wives go forth into the field, and remain fasting till that person has made an infusion of the plant. They all drink it, each holding up her hand to heaven in attestation of her innocency. Those who vomit it are considered innocent, while those whom it purges are considered guilty, and put to death by burning. The innocent return to their homes, and slaughter a cock as a thank-offering to their guardian spirits. The practice of this ordeal is common among all the nations north of the Zambesi. This summary procedure excited my surprise, for my intercourse with the natives here had led me to believe that the women were held in so much estimation that the men would not dare to get rid of them thus. But the explanation received was this. The slightest imputation makes them eagerly desire the test; they are conscious of being innocent, and have the fullest faith in the manvi detecting the guilt alone; hence they go willing, and even eagerly, to drink it. When in Angola, a half caste was pointed out to me, who is one of the most successful merchants in that country, and the mother of this gentleman, who was perfectly free, went, of her own accord, all the way from Ambaca to Cassange, to be killed by the ordeal, her rich son making no objection.—The same custom prevails among the Barotse, Bashubia, and Batoka, but with slight variations. The Barotse, for instance, poke the medicine down the throat of a cock or a dog, and judge of the innocence or guilt of the person accused according to the vomiting or purging of the animal. I happened to mention to my own men the water test for witches formerly in use in Scotland; the supposed witch, being bound hand and foot, was thrown into a pond; if she floated, she was considered guilty, taken out and burned; but if she sank and was drowned, she was pronounced innocent. This wisdom of my ancestors excited as much wonder in their minds as their custom did in mine."—pp. 621, 622.

'Dora, what did you do with that tallow that Mr. Jones greased his boots with this morning?"

'Please marm, I greased the griddle with it.'

'You did? That was right—I was afraid you had wasted it.'

PHILADELPHIA IN 1730.

The November number of the *Historical Magazine*, which Mr. Zieber has handed to us, contains a poetical description of Philadelphia in 1730, from "Titan's Almanac," which we here subjoin:

Goddess of Numbers, who art wont to rove
O'er the Gay Landskip, or the smiling Grove;
Who taught me first to sing in humble strains,
Of murm'ring Fountains, and of flowery Plains,
Assist me now: while I in Verse repeat
The heavenly Beauties of thy Fav'rite Seat.
Teach me, O Goddess, in harmonious Lays,
To sing thy much-lov'd *Pennsylvania's* Praise;
Thy *Philadelphia's* Beauties to indite,
In Verse as tuneful as her sons can write.
Such as from *B****l's* pen are wont to flow,
Or more judicious *T****r's* used to show.
Stretch'd on the Bank of *Delaware's* rapid Stream
Stands *Philadelphia*, not unknown to Fame:
Here the tall Vessels safe at Anchor ride,
And *Europe's* wealth flows in with every Tide:
Thro' each wide Ope the distant Prospects clear;
The well built Streets are regularly fair:
The Plan by thee contriv'd, O *Penn*, the scheme,
A Work immortal as the Fourder's Name.
'Tis here *Apollo* does erect his Throne,
This his *Parnassus*, this his *Helicon*:
Here solid sense does every Bosom warm,
Here Noise and Nonsense have forgot to charm.
Thy seers how cautious! and how Gravely wise!
Thy hopeful Youth in Emulation rise:
Who (if the wishing Muse inspir'd does sing)
Shall Liberal Arts to such Perfection bring,
Europe shall mourn her ancient Fame declin'd,
And *Philadelphia* be the *Athens* of Mankind.
Thy lovely Daughters unaffected shine,
In each Perfection, every Grace divine:
Beauty triumphant sits in every Eye.
And Wit shines forth but check'd with Modesty;
Decently Grave, which shows a sober Sense,
And cheerful, too, a sign of Innocence.
But what, O *Pennsylvania*, does declare
Thy Bliss, speaks thee profusely happy; here
Sweet *Liberty* her gentle influence sheds,
And *Peace* her downy Wings about us spreads:
While War and Desolation widely reigns,
And Captive Nations groan beneath their chains,
While half the World implicitly obey
Some lawless Tyrant's most imperious Sway,
No threatening Trumpet warns us from afar
Of hast'ning Miseries or approaching War;
Fearless the Hind pursues his wonted Toil,
And eats the Product of his grateful Soil.
No unjust sentence we have cause to fear,
No arbitrary Monarch rules us here.
Our Lives, our Properties, and all that's ours,
Our Happy Constitution here secures,
What Praise and Thanks, O *Penn!* are due to thee.
For this first perfect Scheme of Liberty!
How shall the Muse thy just Applauses sing
Or in what strains due Acclamations bring?
Who can thy Charter read, but with surprise
Must strait proclaim thee Generous, Just, and Wise?
Thro' every Page, thro' every careful Line,
How does the Friend, the Nursing Father shine!"

The *Historical Magazine* annotates this curious effusion as follows:

It is probable that Titan himself was the author of the above poetic effusion. The B****l alluded to as a poet, was doubtless Joseph Breintnal, a friend of Benjamin Franklin's. He was a copier of deeds for scriveners. He is represented as being a good-natured friendly man, very fond of reading poetry, and writing some that was considered very ingenious. The "more judicious T****r" referred to, was probably Jacob Taylor, a schoolmaster and physician. He was at one time surveyor-general of the province. He enjoyed a good reputation as an almanac-maker. He wrote the poetic effusions for his own almanacs. He was also author of "Pennsylvania," a poem published in 1728.—Mr. Taylor died in 1736.

Scene in a Police Office.

The prisoner in this case, whose name was Dicken Swiven, alias, "Stove Pipe Pete," was placed at the bar and questioned by the Judge to the following effect:

Judge—Bring the prisoner into court.

Pete—Here I am, bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said, when he was all a fire.

We will take a little fire out of you. How do you live?

I ain't partiular, as the oyster said when they asked him if he would be roasted or fried.

We don't want to hear what the oyster said, or the spirits of turpentine either. What do you follow?

Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he ran over a little nigger.

Don't care anything about the locomotive. What is your business.

That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table.

If I hear any more absurd comparasons, I will give you twelve months.

I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook.

Now, sir, your punishment will depend on the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going around the docks?

No, sir, I can't go around the docks without a boat, and I hain't got none.

Answer me, sir. How do you get your bread?

Sometimes at the baker's, and sometimes I eat 'taters.

No more of your stupid nonsense. How do you support yourself?

Sometimes on my legs and sometimes on a cheer.

How do you keep yourself alive?

By breathing, sir.

I order you to answer this question correctly. How do you do?

Pretty well, I thank you, Judge. How do you you?

I shall have to sommit you.

Well, yo've committed yourself first, that's some consolation.

The credit that is got by a lie only lasts till the truth comes out.

Indian Juggling.

The fort of Calcutta, commonly known as Fort William, is one of the most splendid and convenient military establishments to be found in any quarter of the globe. It is very spacious, and somewhat resembles the Tower of London, in that it consists of various streets and squares, adapted for different military purposes. On all sides it is guarded by a high and strongly built rampart, which is surrounded in its turn by a broad and deep fosse, over which are placed draw-bridges, leading to the principal gateways. Arrived in Calcutta, a raw griffin, of course I went to inspect the lions, and among others the fort.

The fort is often the scene of animated festivity, from the presence of native jugglers, renowned for their surprising skill and dexterity. The performances of these strange people have been so often described, that I shall only make mention of a few, for otherwise I might tire the reader. One of them struck me as being curious from its having a strong resemblance to the feats recorded in sacred history, as having been performed by the magicians of Egypt, in the time of Moses, and in the presence of Pharaoh. Indeed, as it is well known that the Hindu tricks have been handed down from the most distant ages, from father to son, there is little wonder that such a similarity can exist. The particular trick alluded to, is the apparent conversion of a brass coin into a snake. The juggler gave me the coin to hold, and then seated himself about five yards from me, on a small rug, from which he never attempted to move during the whole performance. I showed the coin to several persons who were close beside me, on a form in front of the juggler. At a sign from him, I not only grasped the coin I held firmly in my hand, but crossing that hand with equal tightness with my left, I enclosed both as firmly as I could between my knees. Of course I was positively certain that the small coin was within my double fists. The juggler then began a sort of incantation, accompanied by a monotonous and discordant kind of recitative, and, repeating the words, Kam, Summu, during some minutes. He then suddenly stopped; and, still keeping his seat made a quick motion with his right hand, as if throwing something at me, giving at the same time a puff with his mouth. At that instant I felt my hands suddenly distend, and become partly open, while I experienced a sensation as if a cold ball of dough, or something equally soft, nasty and disagreeable, was now between my palms. I started to my feet in astonishment, and also to the astonishment of others, and opening my hands, found there no coin, but to my horror, and alarm (for of all created things I detest and loathe the genus) I saw a young snake, all alive, oh! and of all snakes in the world, a cobra-di-capello, folded, or rather coiled, roundly up. I threw it instantly to the ground, trembling with rage and fear, as if already bit by the deadly reptile, which began immediately to crawl along the ground, to the alarm and amazement of every one present. The juggler now got up for the first time since he set down, and catching hold of the snake displayed its length, which was nearly two feet—two feet all to an inch and a half. He then took it cautiously by the tail, and opening his mouth to its widest extent, let the head of the snake drop into it, and deliberately commenced to swallow the animal, till the end of the tail only was visible; then making a sudden gulp, the whole of the snake was apparently swallowed. After this, he came up to the spectators and opening his mouth wide, permitted us to look into his throat, but no snake or snake's tail was visible; it was seemingly down his throat altogether. During the remainder of the performances, we never saw this snake again, nor did the man profess his ability to make it re-appear; but he performed another snake trick, which surprised us very much. He took from a bag another cobra-di-capello, and, walking into the centre of the room, enclosed it in his hands in a folded state. He waved or shook it for some time in this condition, and then opened his fists, when, hey, presto!—the snake was gone, and in its place appeared several small ones, which he suffered to fall from his hands, when they glided, with their peculiar undulating movement, almost like the waves of the sea, about the floor.

F. SWANWICK.

WOMEN BORN TO DO THE LOVING.—That nature has ordained love as woman's task, more than man's, is thus declared, by a late moralist:

"With man, love is never a passion of such intensity as with woman. She is a being of sensibility, existing only in the outpourings and sympathies of her emotions. Every earthly blessing, nay, every heavenly hope will be sacrificed for her affections. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood—the protecting home of her kindred—forget the counsels of her sire, the admonishing voice of that mother on whose bosom her head had been pillowed—do all that woman can do consistently with honor—forsake all that she has clung to in her girlish simplicity for years, and throw herself into the arms of the man she idolizes. He that would forsake a woman after these testimonies of affection, is too gross a villian to be called a man.

Among the letters lying in the New York post office, is one addressed to John Ollenbaubengrapensteinersshobenbicker.

That gentleman must be a relative of the famous Chrononbotonthologos, and also of the renowned Aldiborontophoscophernio. He is a literary man, in the sense of being a man of letters.

When you despute with a fool, he is very certain to be similary employed.

A Gold Watch in a Rag Bag.

A lady in the vicinity of Bridgeport, Ct., was in the habit of putting out shirts to make for a large clothing establishment to a number of women in the neighborhood. In the cutting of these, there were a great many little odds and ends of cloth left over—pieces too small to be of use, and the first thought was, of course, to toss them into the fire. "No," she reflected, "I will save them as they accumulate, and perhaps I may get enough to exchange with the tinman for some kitchen article or other." So she let them lie, housewife-like, and in a few weeks there was quite a pile.

One day a neighbor came in, and on hearing of the destination of the scraps, advised that they should be sent to a paper mill, at some little distance. "They will give you three or four cents a pound for them," said he, "and that is better than exchanging them for tin."

She asked her husband's advice. To him a few rags more or less seemed a trivial affair.

"Do as you like," said he laughingly—you may have all the money you can make out of the rags.

She took him at his word, and in two or three months, some half a dozen barrels of rags were sent by some one who was going in the direction of the paper mill. To her surprise and pleasure, a new rustling five dollar bill came back.

Again the impulse to spend it for some little ornament was checked. "No," she resolved; all my rag money shall go into the saving bank.

And into the saving bank it went accordingly. Years rolled by—more rags were saved and sold—interest and principal accumulated. At length an unusual opportunity presented itself for the purchase of a beautiful gold watch. Forty dollars was the price.

"I will not ask my husband to withdraw any necessary funds from his business," she thought, "but now is the time to make my rag money useful!"

The gold watch was purchased—literally with rags!

Yet this was not the end of it. The bank fund, of which the bundle of rags was the origin, now amounts to *over twenty-five hundred dollars*.

"I do not know how it accumulated," said the lady to us. "A few cuttings and scraps laid aside whenever I cut out shirts—a few dollars carried to the bank when I went to the city—it has grown up, almost without any care on my part.

INCREDIBLE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The Corpus Christi (Texas) *Ranchero* of January 12th, has the following singular statement:

Great excitement exists at the present time among the Mexicans in Western Texas, and, indeed, among many Americans, occasioned by a report that a Saint has mysteriously appeared in Mexico, at some point near Camargo, who possesses the power to feed thousands of people with two or three *tortillas*, (little cakes,) each getting all he can eat; cures all diseases flesh is heir to, restores sight to the blind; in fact, performs all kinds of miracles. No one can tell his name or where he came from. He says that he will be killed in Mexico, and requests that his murderer may not be punished. He claims he is sent on an especial mission to the Mexican people, and that he shall perform many wonderful things and make many disclosures before he closes his career. Apparently but sixteen or seventeen years of age, he has a great beard of patriarchal length; and as an evidence that he is no imposter, it is reported that Gen. Vidaurri had him cleanly shaven, and then told him if he was really a man of God; as he professed, to cause his beard to reappear upon his face. The saint requested his interrogator to turn his back for a few moments, which he did, and after making a prayer and going through some mysterious ceremony, presto! his face was covered with beard the same as before.

Thus the story goes, and if not true, certain it is that the Mexicans of this and the adjoining counties are swarming thither in large numbers, and some Americans are preparing to go.

Trace the Traitors Back.

Parson Brownlow prints a long list of names of the South Carolina Tories of the Revolution. He says:

We print the names of those infamous Tories, because their descendants are spread all over the South, and a portion of them are now figuring in this secession movement, and some of them even in their late Convention. They have a hereditary title to the contempt of all honest and patriotic men. ☞ Did not a man by the name of *R. Barnwell Smith*, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, have his name changed to that of *Rhett*, by the Legislature, and if so, what was the motive? Was he not prominent in the late Convention, in declaring out of this Union! We ask for information because there have been more names changed in South Carolina, by the act of General Assembly, than in any State in the Union!

* * * * * * *

In the spring of 1780, Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, appeared before Charleston, and demanded a surrender to His British Majesty's forces. The gallant General Lincoln, in command of the American forces, repulsed this arrogant demand, with the scorn and contempt of a brave officer. *They have hated the name of Lincoln ever since!* The people of Charleston, and nearly all South Carolina, being Tories, of the basest character, took the matter into their own hands, and threatened the gallant Lincoln with betraying him into the hands of the British forces, if he did not come to such terms as pleased them.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 8, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

In to-day's paper we publish the Inaugural Address of Abraham Lincoln. It is a very able and well written document, and conciliatary, but firm in its tone. He favors a National Convention, and the Corwin amendment, which provides that Congress shall not interfere with slavery in the States. The address is brief and needs no synopsis from us, as we believe everybody will read it. It has been received with general satisfaction, and has already produced a good effect. Thank God, we have at last a capable and honest man at the head of affairs.

THE TARIFF.

The new Tariff Act, passed last week by the Senate, as it came from the House, without the duty on tea and coffee, was signed by the President, on Saturday. Every Republican in the Senate voted for the act, and every Locofoco, but Bigler, voted against it. It will be remembered that last summer, Douglas, in his electioneering tour through Pennsylvania, declared himself to be in favor of a Tariff for the protection of Pennsylvania interests, yet he voted along with his party, *against the Tariff*, thus proving true to his former Free Trade record. We have confidence that with the accession to power of the Republicans, and the passage of this Tariff act, times will improve for the better.

THE CABINET.

The following is the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, as confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

Secretary of State—Wm. H. Seward, N. Y.

Secretary of the Treasury—S. P. Chase, Ohio.

Secretary of War—Simon Cameron, Pa.

Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, Conn.

Secretary of the Interior—C. B. Smith, Ia.

Attorney General—Edward Bates, Mo.

Post Master General—Montgomery Blair, Maryland.

C. W. ASHCOM, ESQ., our worthy member of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, the Legislature having adjourned over till 12th inst. He looks well and bears his honors meekly.

The Inauguration ceremonies on Monday, passed off pleasantly. An immense number of people were in attendance, and nothing occurred to mar the good feeling that prevailed.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column, headed "Wanted." To a man with a capital of $1000, we think this would afford a good opportunity to invest his money in a business that would pay well.

A number of those indebted to us, have promised to pay us by the first day of April, when we have a heavy payment to make. We hope they will do it.

The attention of Constables and officers of election, is called to an advertisement in another column.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C., March 2.—The official returns of Wayne county give 1008 for the Convention. The secession delegates are elected. Nash county gave 919 majority for the secession delegates and 86 majority for the Convention. Wake county has elected Unionists, and gives a majority of 160 for a Convention. Warren county elects Secessionists, and gives a large majority for a Convention. Pearson county went for the Convention, but elects an Unionist. Northampton elects one Union and one Secessionist. The county gives a majority for the Convention.

RALEIGH, March 2.—The mails and telegraph furnish reports from thirty-seven counties. There are twenty-one for Compromise and thirteen for Secession, while three are divided. It is probable the State has decided against a Convention by a small majority.

Many of the Union counties have given majorities for the Convention.

RALEIGH, March 2—11½ P. M.—In 47 counties, the Union men have a majority of 23 delegates, and there is a majority against the Convention of about 8000.

MISSOURI CONVENTION.

St. Louis, March 2.—In the State Convention, yesterday, the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution requiring the members to take oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri was adopted, was lost—yeas 65, nays 80. The members qualified in the afternoon, and the Convention was permanently organized by the election of ex-Governor Sterling Price as President, and S. M. Low as Secretary.

The President laid before the Convention a communication from Luther J. Glenn, announcing himself as Commissioner from Georgia.—The communication was laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned.

Inaugural Address, of Abraham Lincoln.

Fellow Citizens of the United States:—

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such an apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection.

It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists, I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me did so with the full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read.

Resolved, "That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend. And we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible—that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the new incoming Administration.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution, as any other of its provisions.

"No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law-giver is the law.

All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other—to the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause, and shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous.

Now if they would make the effort in good temper, could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath?

There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by National or State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one.

If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one in any case be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again—In any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in the civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a freeman may not be, in any case, surrendered as a slave?

And might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution, which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States." I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts to Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, in official and private stations to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them trusting to find impunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is scarcely seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contemplation of the universal law and of the Constitution, the union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental laws of all national governments. It is safe to assert that the Government proper never had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

I shall continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to the contract may violate it, break it so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in part by the articles of association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778, and finally in 1789. One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was to form a more perfect Union; but if the destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution; having lost the vital element of perpetuity it follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union, and that resolves or ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolutionary according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution expressly enjoins on me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States.

Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and I shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authoritative manner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that I will constitutionally defend and maintain it. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and to collect the duties on imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility in any interior locality shall be so great and so universal as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people, for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly unexecutable with all, that I deem it better to forego for a time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union so far as possible. The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which the most favorable and calm thought and reflection on the part of the Government can give them. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion shall be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections. That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them.

To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric with all its benefits, its memories and hopes? Would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we do so? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from, have no real existence. Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union, if all Constitutional rights can be maintained.

Is it true then that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think if you can of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view, justify a revolution. It certainly would if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.

But no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No President can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our Constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the government must cease.

There is no other alternative for continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one side or the other. If a minority in such case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such a minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such a perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only and prevent renewed secession?

Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by Constutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people.

Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible, so that rejecting the majority principle, anarchy and despotism in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other Departments of the Government. And, while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can be better borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same the candid citizen must confess, that if the policy of the Government upon vital questions, effecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes that slavery is right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes that it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced perhaps as any law ever can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases and a few break over in each. This I think cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before.

The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking we cannot separate, we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassible wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other. But the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must continue between them. Is it possible then to make this intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separating than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended.

While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows the amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of permitting them to take or reject a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States including that of persons held to service. To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to be now implied as Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The chief magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix limes for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also if they choose but the executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government as it came to his hands, and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a political confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present differences, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgments of this great tribunal of the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.

While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My Countrymen—One and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time.

But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it wanted to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties.

In your hands my dissatisfied countryman, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict in that without being yourselves the aggressors.

You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend it."

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies.—Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.

The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely as they will be by the better angels of our nature.

The Twiggs Treason—Dismissal from the Service for Treachery.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

The Secretary of War has published an official order dismissing Gen. Twiggs from the army for treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861.

The following order is published for the information of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 1.

By the direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier General, David E. Twiggs be and is hereby dismissed from the Army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country in having surrended, on the 18th of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas the military posts and other property of the United States in his department and under his charge. J. HOLT, Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War,
S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

Forty-three army officers have resigned their commissions since the passage of the South Carolina ordinance of secession, several of them, however, without reference to that subject.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Last Day of the XXXVIth Congress.

Closing Hours of the 2d Session

EXCITEMENT IN THE SENATE.

Speeches of Lane for Secession and Johnson of Tenn. for the Union.

Extraordinary Enthusiasm in the Galleries.

THE GALLERIES CLEARED.

PERSONALITIES IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1861.

The closing hours of Congress have been attended with no scenes of disorder or violence as have been exhibited on previous occasions; but the excitement on the floor and in the galleries has seldom been equaled.

In the Senate the Peace Convention propositions were taken up, and Mr. Lane of Oregon, made a three hours speech, attacking Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, and defending the right of Secession.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, made a patriotic speech in reply, during which there were frequent outbursts of applause in the galleries, and the Chairman ordered them cleared; but subsequently suspended the order.

Mr. Johnson said: Show me those who make war on the Government and fire at its vessels, and I will show you traitors. If he was President of the United States, by the Eternal God he would have them hung.

This brought down the galleries, and they could not be restrained. They were ordered to be cleared. The order was received with a few hisses, when the whole crowd rose and burst forth in most tumultuous applause, accompanied with yelling and shouting, the noise culminating in three rousing cheers for the Union.

The galleries were all cleared and the doors locked.

Senator Crittenden made a motion to adjourn till Sunday noon.

This was objected to by several members who wanted the Senate to keep the Sabbath holy.

Mr. Crittenden—holy! We would keep it holier than we ever did by saving the country from ruin and bloodshed.

The motion was lost.

The rule which prevents bills from being read and passed on the same day, so far as relates to the propositions to amend the Constitution, was suspended.

The House refused to suspend the rules in order to take up the bill providing for the collection of customs on shipboard, and authorizing the President, if he deem it necessary, to employ the army and naval forces, &c.

The House adopted the resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting, without delay, the resignations of officers who were in arms against the Government.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, a complimentary resolution to Speaker Pennington was adopted. It met with a few objections.

The reports of the Committees of Conference were from time to time concurred in.

During the proceedings of the House, personalities passed between Messrs. Stevenson (Ky.) and Phelps (Mo.,) the former charging the latter with inconsistency and an ardent love for the North.

Subsequently, Mr. Stevenson withdrew his objectionable remarks, and the excitement, which was waxing hot during the controversy, subsided.

Probably, deeming it injudicious to continue the session through the night, lest these personal altercations might be continued, the House adjourned till Monday at ten o'clock.

All the appropriation bills that had been referred to Conference Committees have been favorably acted on and passed.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, March 2, Midnight.

The Senate is still in session, having under consideration the joint resolutions of the House, being Mr. Corwin's propositions from the Committee of thirty-three for the adjustment of the national difficulties.

They were taken up by a vote of 25 against 11.

A verbal amendment was moved by Mr. Pugh who said the grammar of the resolutions was shockingly bad.

The vote stood 19 yeas to 19 nays, and the Vice President cast his vote in the affirmative.

Mr. Douglas appealed for a reconsideration, and the vote was reconsidered.

After some difficulty the doors of the galleries were again opened, and the people poured in till they were crowded.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Mason (Va.) declared that the Senate was under the control of a lawless mob.

Mr. Pugh's amendment was again put and lost.

Mr. Pugh moved to amend by submitting the Crittenden propositions.

Mr. Doolittle moved his amendment denying the right of any State to secede.

A lengthy debate followed, in which Mr. Wigfall and others participated.

Mr. Wigfall said nothing short of an acknowledgment of the right of secession would satisfy the South.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, the Senate took a recess till to morrow (Sunday) at 7 o'clock P. M., and the Senate adjourned shortly after midnight.

WASHINGTON, March, 3, 1 A. M.—The streets are crowded at this hour, more than they have been at mid-day for many years.

The people, who are mostly strangers, attracted by the inaugural ceremonies, are exceedingly noisy, and improvise cat-squall serenades and indulge in other pleasantries to their hearts' content. The whole city is alive with the bustle and confusion.

ORIGINAL PRAYER.—A little boy kneeling at his mother's knee, to say his evening prayer, asked leave to pray in his own words, and with child-like simplicity said: "God bless little Willie, and don't let the house burn up—God bless papa and mama—God bless me and make my boots go on easy in the morning."

"Which shall be preserved—the Union or the Republican party?"—*Harrisburg Patriot and Union.*

Both. The Union would be just saving it if it was not for the Republican party—Democrats having declared themselves all secessionists.—*Reading Journal.*

For the Bedford Inquirer.

GRAND LARCENY.

MR. EDITOR:—

"A withered curse, the man that steals,
And shuns not God, but feareth man."

One of the boldest acts of larceny was discovered yesterday, known to the history of our country, by two young men, namely, William and Lewis Croft. William has been engaged as an apprentice with Henry Brumbaugh, in G. R. Barndollar's mill, Woodberry, Pa.—Lewis has been engaged in driving his father's team.

About midnight on the 26th inst., Mr. Brumbaugh seen a team driving away (as he thought) from the mill, and on inquiring of his apprentice, William Croft, in the morning, he denied knowing anything of the suspicious team, but Mr. Brumbaugh soon discovered that wheat was missing from the mill, and took steps to discover where it had gone, and the thieves.—He accordingly started for Hollidaysburg with a sample of the wheat that was stolen, and on inquiry of the merchants there, he found that Lewis Croft had sold to McFadden & Co., fourty-four and a half bushels of wheat on that morning, and on comparing it with the sample it proved to be of the same kind.

Mr. Brumbaugh returned immediately, and arrested both of them. They confessed that they had stolen three loads of grain, amounting in all to one hundred and thirty bushels, and sold at Hollidaysburg to McFadden & Co., all stolen from G. R. Barndollar's mill in the dead hour of midnight.

Last night they were both in the hands of the Constable—Samuel Cormick—at Henry Funck's tavern. William Croft, in some *mysterious* manner escaped out of the hands of the officer, and is now at large. Lewis Croft was next day taken to the jail in Bedford.

Lewis Croft says that if he has to go to the penitentiary there are three more who were interested in the theft, that will have to go along with him, and every means possible should be resorted to to ferrit out the scoundrels who are not yet known to the public.

Woodberry, Feb. 28, 1861. JUSTICE.

William Croft, the other young man engaged in this robbery, was caught by Constable Cormark, on Monday morning last, on Rays Hill, and placed in jail the same day.

MARRIED.

On the 21st ult., at St. Clairsville, by Rev. N. E. Gibbs, Mr. WM. C. HOOVER, to Miss CATHARINE MILLER, both of St. Clair Township.

On the evening 24th ult, at the residence of the Justice, in Evansville, by Lemuel Evans, Esq., Mr. David Bolls of Antrimstown, Blair Co., to Miss Wealthy Foster of Bedford County.

On the evening of the 7th ult., at the same place, by the same Mr. Rees Watkins of Bedford Co., to Miss Abagail Figard of Huntingdon Co., Pa.

In Centerville, Bedford County, on Thursday the 21st of February, 1861, by Jacob B. Anderson, Esq., Mr. Jacob Hardman of Richland Co., Ohio, to Miss Mary Wilhson of Alleghany Co., Md.

In Champaign City, Ill., on the 21st ult., by Rev. Wm. Mumhall, Mr. E. M. Fisher of Bedford, Pa., to Miss Kate Bailey formerly from Somerset Co., Pa.

The bride and groom have our best wishes for their future happiness.

DIED.

February 20th, Mrs. Mary Walker, in the 55th year of her age. Painful and wasting disease had long confined her to the couch of suffering. Many days and nights were spent in that last conflict of our mortal nature, when it seems too weak to live and is yet unable to die. This struggle she endured with amazing patience and fortitude. A calm and scriptural trust in her God and Redeemer never forsook her, and sustained her soul in peace. Kind Providence also soothed her lot, by granting her the assiduous, devoted care of an affectionate and faithful daughter who smoothed her pillow with one hand, while with the other, aided by a faithful brother, she supported the family. May the blessing of filial piety ever rest upon their heads, and may their mothers path to the grave, guide them in the path of life. J. L.

At his residence, near Schellsburg, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 26th Mr. James Williams, aged 87 years and 16 days.

The deceased was born in Chester county, Pa.—His parents moved to Bedford county when he was but 2 years of age, where he has resided ever since. He was blest with remarkably good health, until something over three years ago, he was stricken down by weakness of his limbs, when he was confined to his bed until his death, but during all that time he suffered very little pain. He bore his affliction with patience and resignation. G. W.

Somerset Herald please copy.

In Union Township, on Thursday the 14th ult., Jacob Mauk, aged 67 years, 10 months and 24 days.

On Sunday 3d inst., in St. Clair Tp., of consumption, Wm. Ickes, son of Conrod Ickes, in the 17th year of his age.

NOTICE

To Constables and Officers of Election.

BY the Act of Assembly, approved June 21, 1839, Phamph. Laws, p. 376) it is provided:

SECTION 2. That the officers and other persons, holding and conducting such elections for Aldermen and Justices of the Peace, shall make true returns of such elections, which shall be handed by the Constable to the Prothonotary of the proper county, to be filed in his office. *And the said Prothonotary shall forthwith send a certified copy of such return to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

And by the Act of April 13, 1859, (Pamph. Laws, p. 592.)

SECTION 1. That every person hereafter elected to the office of Justice of the Peace or Alderman, shall, *within thirty days* after the election, if he intends to accept said office, *give notice thereof in writing*, to the Prothonotary of the Common Pleas of the proper county, *who shall immediately inform the Secretary of the Commonwealth of said acceptance; and no commission shall issue until the Secretary of the Commonwealth has received the notice aforesaid.*

S. H. TATE,
March 8, 1861. Prothy.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE undersigned hereby informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will open a "*select school*," commencing Monday, April 8th, and continuing four months. A Normal class will also be formed. Having himself passed through a full course in the State Normal and employing none but efficient assistants, he feels warranted in insuring satisfaction. Pupils of all grades will be received. Teachers throughout the county may find it to their advantage to apply soon. Terms moderate. Apply to A. N. RAUB,
Principal of the "*Bedford Union School.*"
March 8, 1861.

Last Notice.

THE books of the late firms of Reed & Minnich, and J. Reed & Co., are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. Debtors thereon, desirous of saving costs, must call and settle on or before the 1st day of April, as after that date he will make use of the law in collecting, without respect to to persons. JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Attorney at Law.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the money which come to the hands of Samuel Carn, Esq., late dec'd, as trustee to sell the real estate of Simon Char, dec'd, and afterwards, as guardian of the minor children of said Simon Char, dec'd, and now to be accounted for by O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator c. t. a. of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 21st day of March, 1861, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested are invited to attend. JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in the hands of Solomon Williams, Administrator of the estate of Levi Clark, dec'd, to those entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 22d day of March, 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford, to examine the exceptions filed to the account of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., Committee of George Owe, a lunatic, and to report the facts to the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Saturday, the 23d day of March, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of balance in the hands of Job Mann, Administrator of Mrs. Sophia Morrison, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on the 4th day of April, next, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Auditor.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Henry Earnest vs. Hannah Earnest. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned appointed commissioner to take testimony, &c., in the above case, will attend to his duties, on the 3d day of April, next, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all desiring can attend.
R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Comm'r.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Michael Wheeling vs. Julianna Wheeling. } Subpoena on Libel for Divorce. The undersigned appointed Commissioner in the above case, to take testimony, &c., will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford on the 5th day of April, next, all persons desiring can attend. R. D. BARCLAY,
March 8, 1861. Comm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Eliza Colvin, late of the Borough of Schellsburg, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE M. COLVIN,
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Township, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN W. SAMS.
March 8, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the subscriber residing in Greenfield Township, Blair County, by the Register of Bedford County, on the will of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.
ELIAS DELL,
March 8, 1861. Executor.

WANTED.

A partner with $1,000, to engage in the Patent Medicine business. One that will realize a handsome profit in a short time. For futher particulars inquire at this office.
March 8, 1861.

Attention Bedford Riflemen.

YOU will meet for parade in Bedford, on Saturday the 16th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in full winter uniform, (with Plume.)
By order of the Captain.
March 8, 1861. GEO. STIFFLER, O. S.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber Administrator of the estate of Melchior Fisher, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Harrison Township, on Saturday the 23d day of March, next, the following real estate, viz: a tract of land situated in said Township, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Richard Knuff's heirs and Peter Wertz, on the east, the subscriber on the west, Fred'k Turner and Knuff's heirs on the north, and John M. Smith and Peter Wertz on the South, containing 97 acres and 148 perches nett measure, about seventy acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, six acres of which are meadow, the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a log dwelling house, log stable and other out buildings; there is also a number of fruit trees on the place, and water which never fails, convenient to the house. The land is on Dry Ridge, and runs within a few rods of the Turnpike.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money to remain in the land for the use of the widow, one third in the hand at the confirmation of the sale and the other third in two equal annual payments without interest. DAVID MILLER,
March 1, 1861. Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.
March 1, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 25th day of March 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoinining lands of Jno. Robison, John Cavender, and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William May.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 1, 1861.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Florence Kramer, use of John Cessna, Esq. Bryan Gardner & Co. and Alex. Reynolds. vs. Henry S. King.	In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 208 April T. 1860, Plu. Levari Facias, No. 18 February T. 1861.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, 29th March 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.
R. D. BARCLAY,
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Estate of Jacob Nicodemus, Dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, in said County, dec'd, and to report the facts to said Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day. S. L. RUSSELL,
March 1, 1861.—b Auditor.

$5,00 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, finding a silver lever watch, hunting case, with an eagle on the face side, and carved on the back. Said watch was lost on the 20th of last month, between the old toll gate and the Willow Hotel, in Snake Spring Township.
March 1, 1861.—c* JAMES SPARKS.

SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence a school term of four months, on Monday, April 8th. By request he will form a Normal Class, and offers superior inducements to those who are qualifying themselves for the business of teaching.

Terms moderate, and will be given on application to him. CHAS. W. GREENE.
March 1, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A. C. James. vs. Wm. O'Neal.	In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. J. PALMER.
March 1, 1861. Auditor.

Attention Continentals.

ALL members of the volunteer corps of Bedford, entitled the "Continentals," and those who wish to join, are hereby called upon to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, March 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. for drill. By order of the Captain.
B. MIDDLETON, Drill Sergeant.
March 1, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Saturday 23d of March, next,

the following described real estate.

Purpart "A," containing 55 acres and 26 perches nett, being the one third part thereof, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, Frederick Stoler and others.

Part "B," containing 47 acres and 128 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Samuel Burger, Jacob Working and others.

Purpart "C," containing 212 acres nett measure, adjoing lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, and

Purpart "D," containing 123 acres and 41 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Frederick Stoler, A. Evdrsole and others; all situated in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County.

Being the real estate of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd, lately appraised under proceedings in Partition.

TERMS: One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. AARON REED,
Feb. 22, 1861. Executor.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JESSE GROVE, West Providence,
JOHN L. GROVE, Monroe,
Feb. 22, 1861.—f Administrators.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

Friday, the 8th day of March next,

the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Bernard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, CONTAINING 254 ACRES, about 130 acres cleared, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation.—The improvements are a two story Plank House, a double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings. The purchaser can have possession on the 1st of April, 1861. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by JOHN NYCUM,
Adm'r. of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.
Feb. 22, 1861.

Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures

OF the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending 21 January, 1861

To Balance at settlement, 2d Jan. '60.	$97 20
To am't., of toll's collected during the year,	1573,16
	$1,670,36
By am't. of Expenses during the year,	$1,622,39
Balance in the Treasury,	47,97

No dividend made.
PETER SCHELL,
Feb. 22, 1861. Treas'r.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Francis McGirr, late of Juniata Township, Bedford county, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.
OWEN McGIRR,
Feb. 22, 1861. Adm'r Bedford Township.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Ritchey, late of Union Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. LEVI RITCHEY,
Feb. 22, 1861.—f*

Wheat Flour.

CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pera Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.
Sept. 28, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs Rebecca Shimer, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH IMLER,
Feb. 8, 1861.* Administrator.

GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Jan. 18, 1861.

Mackerel and Herring.

CHOICE late caught fat fish, just received, at cheap sale. OSTER & CARN.
Feb. 22, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
CYRUS S. OVER,
Feb. 15, 1861.—f* Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.
SARAH E. POTTS.
Feb. 15, 1861.

A Large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,
MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON. } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole Expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118 00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Nov. 2, 1860.

Allegheny Male AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M, Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.
W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Duff's College.

FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by the Legislature.

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly 1/2 a State in the Union, have been educated business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers. Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 212 pages, $1.50, awarded *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen. J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address; P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.
Nov. 9, 1860 –zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one set of double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Fore House Mill, and ten tons Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.
WM. S. FLUKE.
Feb. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by
A. L. DEFIBAUGH,
July 20, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov 9, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son. Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shriners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860 –zz

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minaich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE.

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 178 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.
ALSO,
Two Lots in the Town of Ruslaville, Jasper Co Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said Town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper
Sept. 14, 1860.

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Chesey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John F. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Mountcello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Toothache, Facepache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—Dyspepsia Pills.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—Salt Rheum Pills.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—Rheumatic Pills.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book	$5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain	4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and book	2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book	1
Single numbered boxes, with directions	25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions	50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians	$15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Laborer Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Painful Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.
No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.
May 4, 1860.

GOOD NEWS,
THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!
*J. M. S

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER
Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by
DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

O. H. GAITHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel House and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

D. S. RIDDLE,
Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
43, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

WANTED!
$8,769 45 CTS.,

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms of sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash* or *note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,

Dec. 24, 1860.—2m OSTER & CARN.

DENTIST.
C. H. HICKOK,

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

Cleaning, decayed, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comf'table bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

GREAT BARGAINS!

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

$5.00 REWARD.

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding half cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

MOFFAT'S
Vegetable Life Medicines.

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—zz

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all the following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of George Reighard's heirs and Geo. Biddle, containing 215 acres of good limestone land, 155 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation the balance being valuable timber—25 acres good meadow. The buildings are a good

Log Dwelling House

good bank Barn, spring house, and other out buildings, also a good Saw Mill, and apple orchard of 200 trees, 150 of which are of the best grafted fruit, and a never failing spring of good water near the door. Also, another tract of 158 acres of timber land, adjoining the above. Also, a tract of Mountain land, containing 273 acres, lying convenient to said farm.

TERMS made to suit perchasers, and one thousand dollars of the 1st payment can remain in the property if desired by the purchaser.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next, if sold before the 10th day of March next.—Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm, at a great bargain, will do well to call upon the undersigned residing on the property.

JACOB BIDDLE.

Feb. 8, 1861.—4

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS
AT
CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries, such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1.00 up business and over coats from $3.50 up.

Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO

Oct. 26, 1860.

Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr M. D. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted, or having claims against the estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON,
Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Klites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,
Adm'r.

Jan. 11, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

FOR GOOD SHOES,

GO to OSTER & CARN, they have just received a second supply of D. R. KING & Co.'s city made, Ladies, Misses and Childrens' fine shoes, with and without Heels.

July 13, 1860.—2m.

M. GUGGENHIEM & CO.

Against the world for a pure essence of Coffee. For sale by OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offie

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

FUSH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.

"WE aim for cheap side!" is the cry of all who are in want of a neat durable and cheap hat. OSTER & CARN

Oct. 26, 1860.

PRUNES, 12½ to 28 cts. per lb. for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

Notice of Incorporation.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an application will be made, for the passage of an act to be entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersigned will be the corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD,
SAMUEL ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON,
WM. P. ORBISON,
JOHN FULTON,
L. T. WATSON,
Corporators.

Feb. 8, 1861.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.—2m

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of James Hinton, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRICK HINTON,
Napier Tp.
J. C. EALY,
Schellsbur.

Jan. 25, 1861—f

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. LONGENECKER,
Executor.

Jan. 11, 1861.

Notice of Incorporation.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, and that the names of corporators in said company will be Francis Jordan, Samuel J. Reeves, Thomas Biddle, Robert H. Powell, Charles D. Brodhead and William H. Harned.

Feb. 1, 1860.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jonathan Horton are hereby notified that the books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON,
Adm'r.

Jan. 8, 1861.

ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that the annual Election of the Company, will be held at the house of James Frasher, in Schellsburg, on the first Monday of March next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M.

PETER SCHELL,
Secretary.

Feb. 22, 1861.

ELECTION.

AN election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of J. McDonnald, in McConnellsburg on Monday the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY,
President.

Feb. 15, 1861.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF Bedford County for 1860. William Shafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County, from the 2nd day of January, 1860, to the 7th day of January, 1861.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received of collectors:—

John B. Zook, Liberty	1857	$14 11
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	1858	10 00
John Morgort, Cumb. Valley	"	40 00
George F. Steel, Liberty	"	1 32
Michael Bone, Londonderry	"	34 87
William Carnell, Monroe	"	81 11
Anthony Smith, Napier	"	20 00
William Kirk, St. Clair,	"	78 92
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	31 00
John B. Fluke, S. Woodberry	"	4 95
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	1859	250 00
Michael Fetter, Bedford Tp.	"	662 67
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	140 00
Michael Diehl, Colerain	"	204 73
Jacob B. Anderson, Cumb. Val.	"	198 57
David Miller, Harrison	"	158 12
William Young, Hopewell	"	133 03½
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	149 00
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	40 00
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	181 25
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	107 76
Abram Blackburn, Napier	"	427 75
David Fore, Providence East	"	117 00
Jacob Barndollar, Prov. West	"	125 00
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsb'g bor.	"	58 52
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	424 00
Adam Shafer, Snake Spring	"	93 60
John Bennett, Southampton	1859	245 64
John Fickis, Union	"	153 72
G. B. Holsinger, Woodberry M.	"	556 79
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	562 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor.	1860	282 02
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	367 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	72 85
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	125 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley	"	235 00
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	80 00
Wm. Cypher, Hopewell	"	60 00
Leonard Bitner, Juniata	"	65 00
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	90 00
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	140 00
Philip Felten, Monroe	"	162 00
Joseph Black, Napier	"	81 00
Wm. Lysinger, Prov. E.	"	75 00
D. Ritchey, Prov. W.	"	165 00
John Otto, Schellsburg	"	20 00
Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair	"	280 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Spring	"	128 00
Philip Klingerman, Southampton	"	135 00
Abram Croyle, Union	"	71 05
Rudolph Hoover, Woodbury M.	"	261 00
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	120 00
Amount received of Samuel Davis		$33 71
Wm. S. Fluke, jury funds		140 02
D. Shuck		1 40
M. M. Peebles, on estrays		3 93
Att'y Mower on judgment against F. Stiffler,		212 40
Amount on unseated lands		353 21
		$9181 62½

CR.

William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, Cr. by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons	
Drafts drawn by Commissioners as follows:	
By amounts paid constables for returns, &c.	$268 28
Election board and return judges	789 00
Road and bridge viewers	262 20
Assessments on insurance of Co. buildings	50 70
do do Damages on roads	48 00
Amount paid assessors	226 79
A. J. Baylor, late court crier	26 50
Levi Agnew, cleaning and attending Court House	25 70
Charles Merwine, for putting in cellar and chopping wood	65 00
Joshua Mower repairs to Court House	4 25
Mary Morris, scrubbing commissioner's office, &c.	15 00
John Lesig for spout stones	7 11
Henry Sellers, white washing Court room, &c.	14 00
A. B. Cramer, bill lumber for repairs to Court House	10 40
B. F. Harry, stationery	8 22
John Border, hobbles for prisoners	6 00
H. C. Reamer, oil and paints	9 28
For repairs to public buildings	18 77
D. B. Troutman holding inquest on dead body of man unknown	11 97
M. M. Peebles, holding inquest on body found dead	8 71
BY AMOUNT paid County Commissioner's as follows:	
C. Evans,	67 00
J. Beckley,	78 00
Wm. Pearson,	62 00
J. Feightner,	13 00
	220 00
By amount paid Commissioners for sale of Poor House property.	
O. E. Shannon	21 00
Joseph B. Noble,	6 00
John Nycum	6 00
	33 00
John Mower, Esq., salary as attorney to Commissioners for '59 '60.	100 00
Werner Herkens, making cushins for settees in jury box	3 50
Wm. S. Fluke, costs in Commonwealth case, and boarding prisoners	892 03
Reamer & Way, stationery	4 02
Jonathan C. Dicken, borrowed money and interest	636 60
Interest on money borrowed of sundry persons	488 00
Samuel Davis appropriation to Bedford County Agricultural Society,	100 00
For building and repairing bridges	320 75
F. C. Hutter, binding old Dockets for Prothonotary's office	42 25
William S. Haven, new Dockets for Prothonotary's office	27 40
S. H. Tate, Prothonotary's fees	183 71
State Treasurer on deficiency of assesement	752 87
Samuel Radebaugh, costs	3 72
Moneys refunded to collectors	82 39
do do do Simpson	44 18
O. H. Gaither, auditing Prothonotary's account	18 00
G. H. Spang, costs in Commonwealth cases	42 00
J. Stiver, costs in Commonwealth vs. T. O. Mock	31 75
Supporting prisoner in Western Penitentiary	96 22
H. Nicodemus, services as clerk to commissioners	180 00
H. Nicodemus, costs in Commonwealth cases	34 22
B. F. Meyers, printing	273 50
David Over, do	232 25
Premiums on fox scalps	315 89½
Petit jurors	906 23½
Grand do	887 95
Constables attending juries	95 00
Levi Agnew, court crier	45 00
Exonerstions and escapes	248 50
Uncurrent money of G. R. Holsinger	5 00
Treasurer's salary	185 00
Levi Agnew attending auditors	2 00
Miscellaneous	55 00
County auditors and clerk	70 00
Balance due county	161 78
	9181 62

STATEMENT of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861.

Abram Snowden, Cumb. Val.	1854	$39 79
J. A. Nicodemus, M. Wood'by	"	78 23
John Dasher, Hopewell	1850	60 55½
John A. Osborne, Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith, St. Clair	"	548 04
Lemuel Evans Broadtop	1858	227 08
John Morgret, Cumb. Valley	"	109 24
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	225 20
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	87 23
J. A. Nicodemus, Wood'by M.	"	122 11
Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor.	1859	91 83
Joseph Evans, Broadtop	"	167 47
J. B. Anderson, Cumb. Valley	"	83 01
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
Wm. Young, Hopewell	"	90 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhoads, Liberty	"	115 44
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	74 72
Philip Snyder, Monroe	"	157 48
A. Blackburn, Napier	"	15 75
David Fore, East Providence	"	66 86
J. Barndollar, W. Providence	"	109 27
J. W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	16 15
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
John Fickes, Union	"	163 35
J. S. Brumbaugh, Wood'by S.	"	157 61
A. J. Sansom, Bodford Bor.	1860	462 40
M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp.	"	553 62
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	319 20
Simon Stucky, Colerain	"	418 85
Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley	"	316 46
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	219 70
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	272 48
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	331 28
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	91 28
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	216 91
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	318 45
Joseph Blackburn Napier	"	506 53
Wm. Lisinger, Providence E.	"	249 65
D. Ritchey, (of l.) Providence W.	"	169 55
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	86 73
Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair	"	376 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snake Springs	"	236 87
Philip Clingerman, Southampton	"	324 16
Abram Croyle, Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	731 57
J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	555 19
		10034 34½

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1860, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing account of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct, as witness our hand and seals, this the 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

ATTEST
J. W. LINGENFELTER.

REPORT of the Auditors of Bedford County, to the Auditor General, January 7th, 1861. Wm. Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer, DR.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate.

Aggregate amount of said tax outstanding at last settlement	$7662 59
Aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the year 1860	8127 50
Amount received on unseated lands	314 79
Amount due Treasurer Schafer	13½
	$16005 01½

CONTRA.	CR.
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipt	5437 80
Collectors commissions for 1860, and previous years	340 95
Collector's exonerations as per certificate of commissioners	107 37
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing notice to retailers and dealers	3 00
B. F. Meyers, publishing list of retailers	15 00
D. Over, publishing list of retailers	15 00
Levi Agnew, mileage as mercantile appraiser	12 00
Levi Agnew, services as mercantile appraiser	20 62½
Treasurer's commission on 5977.78	59 77
Amount uncollected for the year 1860, and previous years	9993 58
	16005 01½

Statement of money owed by the County of Bedford.

John Sill	2,000 00
Elizabeth Rea	50 00
John Brice	5,000 00
	7,050 00

Retailer's License.

Aggregate amount of said licenses for 1860, as per list furnished by mercantile appraiser	449 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer	210 00
Treasurer's commission	22 45
Cash paid State Treasurer	216 55
	449 00

Tavern License.

Aggregate amount of said License for the year 1860, as per return of Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions	650 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts	550 00
Treasurer's commission	32 50
Exonerations of J. A. Snively's license	25 00
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	42 50
	650 00

Eating Houses.

To aggregate amount of said license	110 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	60 00
Treasurer's commission	5 50
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	44 50
	110 00

Distilleries.

Aggregate amount of said license for 1860	50 00
CR.	
Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	47 50
Treasurer's commission	2 50
	50 00

Venders of Spiritous Liquors.

By the quart	75 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	71 25
Treasurer's commission	3 75
	75 00

Billiard Rooms.

To aggregate amt., of said license for the year 1860	17 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	16 15
Treasurer's commission	85
	17 00

Ten Pin Alleys.

To aggregate amount of said license	38 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt	36 10
Treasurer's commission	1 90
	38 00

Confectionaries.

Aggregate amount of said license	35 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	28 75
Treasurer's commission	1 25
Exoneration on P. Devore	5 00
	35 00

Hawkers and Peddlers

To aggregate amount of said license	8 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	8 00
	16 00

Banking Houses.

Aggregate amount	10 00
CR.	
By cash paid State Treasurer	9 50
Treasurer's commission	50
	10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY SS.

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit, and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN.

Attest:
J. W. LINGENFELTER.

February 8, 1861.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF CHAMBERSBURG & BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, for the year ending Jan. 7th 1861:

To balance at last settlement,	$3,385 84	By amount expended,	$4,080 76½
Receipts,	4,951 40	Divi'ds paid since last settlem't,	1,276 12½
		S. Barnhart, j't.	942 63
		Manager's pay,	250 00
		Sect'y & Trea'r,	100 00
		Bal. in Trea'y,	1,686 70
	$8,337 24		$8,336 24

Unpaid Dividends, 2,133 97.

WM. H. McDOWELL,
Treasurer.

Jan. 25, 1861—3t